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The Daily Commercial

The State Election.

Below will be found the official majorities in sixty-three counties of the State, and the estimated majorities in the remaining three. Sharswood's majority by these figures is 889. It is impossible to arrive at the official majority until the votes are counted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in November:

	WILLIAMS.	SHARSWOOD.		WILLIAMS.	SHARSWOOD.
Adams		*376	Juniata		*297
Allegheny	6,329		Lancaster	*5,324	
Armstrong	*33		Lawrence	*1,000	
Beaver	*958		Lebanon	*1,124	
Bedford		*320	Lehigh		*1,027
Berks		*5,795	Luzerne		*2,393
Blair		*552	Lycoming		*753
Bradford		*1,212	Mercer	*243	
Butler		*275	McKean	*750	
Bucks		*688	Mifflin		*204
Cambria		*362	Monroe		*1,016
Cameron		*9	Montour		*377
Carbon		*625	Montgomery		*1,697
Center		*683	Northampton		*2,902
Chester		*1,698	Northumberl'd		*446
Clarion		*1,199	Perry	*135	
Clearfield		*1,200	Philadelphia		*2,887
Clinton		*820	Pike		*360
Columbia		*1,787	Potter	*930	
Crawford		*1,783	Schuylkill		*1,728
Cumberland		*780	Snyder	*438	
Dauphin	*1,401		Sullivan		*360
Delaware	*1,099		Somerset	*1,213	
Elk		*671	Susquehanna	*1,370	
Erie		*2,077	Tioga	*2,695	
Fayette		*678	Union	*471	
Franklin		*189	Venango	*440	
Fulton		*310	Warren	*672	
Potter			Washington	*195	
Greene		*1,410	Wayne		*266
Huntingdon		*771	Westmoreland		*1,859
Indiana		*1,741	Wyoming		190
Jefferson		*45	York		*2,800

The Lycoming Legislative District.

The following is the official majority in the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, viz: Wingard, Republican, 1,406; Beck, Democrat, 1,411; Beck's majority, 5.

In the Representative district, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Lycoming, the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Roush, Lawshe and Glass, are elected by majorities ranging from forty-nine to eighty-six.

GEN. A. L. RUSSELL, late Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for clerk of the State House of Representatives. He has already held the position, and thoroughly understands the duties of the office. We learn that J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland, a member of the House in 1866, is also a candidate. Last winter he was Assistant clerk under the late A. W. Benedict. He undoubtedly has the requisite qualifications.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER WARDROBE.

Mortifying Scandals Retailed.

The Lincoln scandal increases. The papers are filled with it. The following is retailed by the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*:

When Lyons represented England at the court of the Republic, his wife had a waiting maid who took the fancy of a certain lady in the White House. By promises of preferment and increased wages this waiting maid was induced to transfer her services from Lady Lyons to another lady whose name had the same initial. She thought, poor thing, that she would have nothing to do but exhibit herself about the White House; but this delusion was very speedily dispelled, for it was only a few days when she was set to making drawers out of the linen sheets of the establishment. This wounded her feelings so much that she soon "gave notice" to her employer, and when she subsequently spoke of her sorrows to her friends, she said that the extraordinary length of time Lincoln was employed on left no doubt on her mind as to the person who was to have the comfort of wearing them.

"Mrs. Clara" made annual trips to New York in the war times, and made some extensive purchases each time she came. On one occasion, the proprietor of a leading jewelry and furnishing establishment one day received (so the story goes) an order for a beautiful chandelier for the White House. The price of the chandelier was a hundred dollars, which was not present at the time I will not be positive about names) suggested that the bill should be made out for $1,000, and that the difference should be made to him. But the gentleman to whom the proposition was made respectfully declined to entertain it, and I think the chandelier was sold without discount.

On another occasion, a Broadway dealer, well known throughout the country, was favored with an order for some superfine sets of porcelain and China ware for the executive mansion. The value of the set was $800, but other purchases at the same time brought the bill up to $2,300. The storekeeper was requested to make the porcelain and China ware over the whole amount of the bill, and, to oblige his customer, he did so. The bill went to the Secretary of the Interior, who said to himself, "$2,300 is rather high price for those sets; I must look into it." He did look into it by sending an agent to a large furnishing house in Philadelphia, where the same kind of goods were sold, and the agent went back to Washington with the information that the Philadelphia price of the article was $800. The Secretary of the Interior went to the Broadway dealer to know how he came to charge $2,300 for goods that were sold for $800 in Philadelphia, and the merchant wrote back that he charged only $800 for those sets, and that the extra $1,400 covered the purchases which had not been specified.

You see how closely these stories resemble Lord Thurlow's, and that is not well sold. I can never hope to become equal to Thurlow at story telling.

Another incident, illustrative of character, has just occurred to me. One day Mrs. L. drove up, or was driven up, in front of Genin's store, under the St. Nicholas, and leaning out of the carriage she beckoned to one of the clerks, who was speaking to a friend at the door, to go to her. He knew her very well, but took no notice of her motions. She beckoned again and again, but he did not go near her. Finally another lady, who was in the carriage, stepped out, and walking up to him, asked him if he knew who that lady was in the carriage. He replied somewhat indifferently, that he did not care. "Why," said she, bridling up, "that is Mrs. Lincoln, and she wants you to wait on her." "I don't know any difference between Mrs. Lincoln and the wife of a mechanic," said the clerk. "If she will come into the store I will attend to her, but I will not walk on your carpet in the street." A complaint to Mr. Genin followed, as a matter of course, but the clerk did not lose his place.

To return to the relics. It is singular, to say the least, that these beautiful and expensive articles are allowed to go a-begging, as it were. But so it is. Very few of them have been sold, as yet, and the prospect of bringing the rest of by private sale is by no means cheering. If they remain unsold by next Monday, they are to be put up at auction by Mr. Tooth, and if even then the whole family will be on the spot, looking for bargains. It is a pity there are no doorplates in the collection.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY ROAD.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad are desirous of extending their road from Hagerstown, its present terminus, to Williamsport, Md., where a depot can be readily established at a point which will admit of the bridging of the river, in case, as the company is authorized, it should conclude to extend its road still further South, through the great valley of the Appalachian range of mountains. The ultimate object of an extension of this road to the Potomac would be the procurement of Cumberland coal, which has become a necessity for steam purposes above.

SURVEY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE ROAD.

Joseph S. Gitt, Esq., has completed his report of the surveys of the proposed Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, as recently run by him. The report is able and thorough, being accompanied by interesting maps of the proposed routes, cost of construction, &c. The routes run from Frederick, Md., to Littlestown, Pa.—one route by way of Brucesville and Ladiesburg, 30¼ miles, costing $614,392 90—the other by the Deep School House and Double Pipe Creek, 30 miles, costing $504,264. Mr. Gitt discusses at length the importance of the road, and its probable resources.

At the meeting of the American Social Association in Boston, last week, a paper was read by Dr. Nathan Allen on "The Physical Organization of Families in relation to the Laws of Human Increase." Speaking of the sensiferous and emotional families now compared with former times, he ascribed the cause to the almost universal crime of abortion. Systematically taught, advised and practiced, he said the true nature and object of marriage should be better understood in accordance with the natural laws—in the physical qualifications and adaptations of the parties entering into it—in a proper knowledge of the duties and responsibilities growing out of this relation. Let the vanities most sought for in marriage be changed; that instead of the slender form, the small waist, the accomplishments of a fashionable education, the choicest decorations of the person—let a well developed body, good health, a sound constitution, a practical knowledge of domestic duties, be the qualities most preferred. We should then have an increase of healthy offsprings, less discontent in the family, a far less number of divorces, and a more perfect union between the husband and the wife in all their interests, comforts and happiness in life.

There were ninety-four deaths in Memphis for the week ending Saturday, thirty-one of which were from yellow fever.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Divorced Wife Slaughtered by Her Husband.

A Church Choir the Scene of Blood.

The Perpetrator Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 13, 1867.

This afternoon while the congregation were assembling in the German Reformed Church, a most desperate and deadly assault was made by Ferdinand Hoffman upon the person of his divorced wife, Caroline Yost. Approaching her in the choir, he demanded a few moments conversation, which being denied he asked her to kiss him, and while in the act of doing so, he stabbed her with a butcher knife three times in the breast and eight times in the abdomen and on the limbs. The scence was terrible and heartrending, and the screams of the women and the shouts of the men at the assassin ded from the scene of his assault, were exciting in the extreme. The murderer, with the butcher knife still in his hand, streaming with the blood of his victim, attempted to reach the railroad, pursued by a maddened and excited crowd, but was arrested in his flight by a stalwart countryman who compelled him to surrender. The excitement at this point was ingense, and the general demand was that the monster should be lynched on the spot. Prudent counsels prevailed, and he was marched to jail. At one point the agonized mother of the unfortunate young woman confronted the crowd, and with a large sized stick beat the prisoner over the head, while at the same time he was beaten indiscriminately by parties in the crowd, and another demand was made for his immediate hanging. He was, however, safely lodged in jail. The excitement is still very great, and numerous threats were made to take the prisoner from jail. It is doubtful whether the lady can live till morning. Hoffman is a desperate character, and was released but ten days from State prison. His only regret is that he did not kill her at once.

D. H. G.

WARSAW, IND.

Escape of Three Alleged Murderers from Jail.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 12, 1867.

Henry Kist, Wade Harris and Amos Manson, the murderers of W. H. H. Funk, at a prayer meeting near this place a few weeks since, and who have been confined in the county jail here, escaped last night by digging through the walls. Officers have been sent in search of them, but up to this time have been unable to find them.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Latest from the Sandwich Islands---Islands Ceded to the United States---Trouble with the Feegeeans Settled---Trade of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Honolulu on the 6th of September from Tahiti. She has been cruising among the Fegee and other groups of islands, to investigate the recent troubles between the natives and American residents. The object is said to have been quite successful. The King of the Fegee Islands has ceded to the United States three small islands, which, with the one already possesses a fine harbor capable of being converted into a naval station. The King offered the protectorate of the Fegee Islands to the United States, the latter declined, but eventually accepting it, believing that he did not possess sufficient authority.

The arrival of the first mail steamer at Honolulu was made the occasion of much good feeling. The Idaho took possession of the wharf built for the landing of mail matters, and was visited by thousands of the citizens of Honolulu.

The sugar crop of the Sandwich Islands for 1868 is estimated at 30,000 tons of 2,000 pounds.

The *Evening Bulletin's* review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco for nine months of the current year, shows an import trade of about $12,000,000, the amount in gold (gold) was $6,000,000. The aggregate of tonnage engaged was 664,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The United States Sanitary Commission will shortly institute a inspection of the Central Pacific Railroad. They carefully examined the grade, culverts, bridges, etc., which they pronounce twenty-five per cent. better constructed than any road in the State road before accepted. Over this section there is four miles of roofing; two and a half additional will be built this fall. After examining the whole road, the commissioners unanimously recommend the Government to accept the road. The Commissioners then commenced a primary inspection of the road from the west end of Cisco at Truburn's Station. The cars are running east eight and a half miles. Construction trains are laying track at the rate of a mile and a half daily. In thirty days the section will be completed. The intermediate section over the summit will not be completed for transportation purposes until the spring, although the company expect to lay the track before winter. By August next the cars will be running to Truckee river, near Crystal Peak, while a considerable portion of the road will be graded towards Humboldt.

RICHMOND.

Trouble with Negro Squatters---Registration---Republican Convention.

RICHMOND, October 12.—Gen. O. Brown, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, has received a letter from Norfolk, explaining the difficulty on the Taylor farm. The negroes have been allowed to remain unmolested on the farm to this time. Taylor was pardoned a few days ago, and has been trying to oust them, but they persistently refused to leave. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau accompanied the party from Norfolk, and, after a search of a few days since, to persuade them to leave, offering them a place on Gen. Wise's farm, which is still in the hands of the Bureau, but they persistently refused to comply, and refused, saying the President had no right to pardon Taylor, and declared they would remain on the farm and defend what they claimed to be their rights. Steps will be taken to eject them by civil process. No outbreak has occurred yet, and there has been no armed demonstration, but it is feared trouble and bloodshed will grow out of the affair before the squatters are ejected.

The Board of Registration closed its books last evening. During the five days 189 whites and 157 blacks were registered in this city.

The African Church has been refused to the Republican Mass Nominating Convention. It will, therefore, be held in the Capital Square on Monday. Hunnicut and Underwood will probably be two of the candidates nominated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1867.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The registration of voters for the November election begins here Monday.

FLAGS AT AUCTION.

Seven large American flags captured on board the rebel pirate Shenandoah, were sold at auction here yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Idaho papers of the 5th inst. give further accounts of Indian outrages. Joseph F. Colwell was shot and scalped by the savages, who afterwards burned his body.

Major Matt. S. Ward, editor of the Panola (Mississippi) *Star*, died at Memphis on Saturday, of congestive chills.

It is said the receipts at the St. Louis fair will exceed $100,000.

The Democrats of Louisville, St. Louis and San Francisco have had jollifications over the result of the recent elections.

Mr. Otterburg and family sailed from Havana for Philadelphia on Saturday.

Gen. Imboden, who applied for registration at Richmond, under the last amnesty proclamation of the President, upon taking the oath to support the Constitution, intends to test the validity of the Reconstruction Act and the legal effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He will apply to the United States District Court for a mandamus, to compel the registering officer to register his name, and if refused he will appeal to the Supreme Court.

There were four hundred and thirty-one deaths in New York last week.

Recent advices give the assurance that a remarkable change for the better has occurred within the past few months in the relations between the whites and blacks in the Southern States. This is clearly shown by the reports of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, made to General Howard for the months of July, August and September.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

Another Battle on Wednesday

The Whole Nation will Follow Garibaldi.

Fenian Headquarters in Liverpool Broken Up.

Earl Derby Will Not Resign.

Garibaldi's Son to Command the Revolutionists.

Invaders Driven Out and Disarmed.

The Roman Revolution.

LONDON, October 10.—Another battle between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops was fought on Wednesday, when the Garibaldians are said to have been defeated. The party of action, on the other hand, assert that an insurrection will soon break out in the city of Rome. From the documents published, it is certain that a perfect understanding prevails among the National party in Rome and among the Garibaldian volunteers who have invaded the Papal territory.

LONDON, October 11, Midnight.—Dispatches this evening from Paris state that the affairs of Italy are in a very grave condition. The general belief is that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi in his effort to restore Rome to Italy. Victor Emanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Napoleon in Paris.

PARIS, October 11, Evening.—The Emperor has returned to this city from Biarritz.

Earl Derby.

LONDON, October 12, Noon.—The *Times*, in a leading article, officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

Bismarck and Napoleon.

BERLIN, October 12, Noon.—The North German *Gazette*, published in this city, and which is believed to reflect in some degree the views of Bismarck, says, in this morning's issue, that it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

Reform in Austria.

VIENNA, October 12.—The bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced into the Austrian Reichsrath. The bill is opposed by the Government on the ground that the Concordat is a treaty, and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for the cognizance of the Reichsrath.

The Fenians.

LIVERPOOL, October 12, Noon.—The Fenian alarm continues. The police to-day made a descent on the establishment which was used as the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, but it was found to be the property of Fenianism. A rising was feared at Limerick, but the precautions taken by the Government prevented it.

Failure.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—It is stated to-day that the liabilities of Campbell & Son, recently announced as having failed, will reach 250,000 pounds sterling.

Detained by a Storm.

LIVERPOOL, October 12, Midnight.—The steamship China, which was to sail for Boston at noon to-day, is detained by a severe storm, which still prevails.

The New Ambassador.

LONDON, October 13.—Much fault is found with the selection by the foreign office of Edward Thornton, now Minister to Brazil, to represent great Britain at Washington, as announced last week, the latter having positively accepting it, believing that he did not possess sufficient authority.

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BY MAILS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—By the arrival of the steamship New York, from Bremen on the 26th ult., and Southampton October 2d, two days later mail advices are received. The news was mostly anticipated by the cable.

ENGLAND.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia will visit the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, the middle of October, and then visit the Queen at Windsor on her return from Scotland.

Alderman Allen has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

ROME.

The ratification of the treaty of commerce between the Papal Government and France has been exchanged.

CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

The Grand Vizier has proceeded to Crete, as Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the Porte, to inquire into the causes of discontent, and elaborate a new organization for future administration on liberal principles. Intelligence from Candia announces that French, Russian, Italian, Prussian and Austrian consuls continue to transport Cretan families to Greece. Fifty thousand persons had already left Candia. Fights between the Greeks and Turks continued.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Fire at Port Colborne---Steamer Ashore.

PORT COLBORNE, CANADA, October 12.—The store and residence of Samuel Hopkins, the residence of G. Carter, the Express and Post-offices were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000.

KINGTON, October 12.—This morning the steamer Magnet, of the Royal Mail Line, while running Galloup Rapids, struck a rock, knocking a hole under the forecastle, and was run ashore. The steamer Champion has been sent for to bring off the passengers. The cargo will probably be saved without damage.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 13.—General Canby and staff go to Columbia to-morrow, to consult with Governors Orr and Worth. The order for the election for Convention will be issued on Canby's return.

Senor Romero and party have arrived and are waiting the arrival of the United States steamer Wilderness.

It is reported that a party of negroes last night tore up the track of the South Carolina Railroad at Hopkins, near Columbia. A train was thrown from the track and the cars robbed.

Descent on a Gambling House.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 13.—A party of State constables made a descent on a gaming establishment at Westfield last night, and were assaulted by a mob of over five hundred persons, firing pistols and throwing stones. John E. Brooks was shot and killed by Deputy Chapin, of this city. The officers are now in jail and will be examined to-morrow. The act was done in absolute self-defence.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Grant's Nomination by Maryland.

Columbus Union Club Enthusiastically Concur.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 13, 1867.

At a large meeting of the Union Club of the Capital, held on Saturday night, a resolution introduced by Attorney General West, concurring in the Maryland nomination of General Grant for the Presidency, was enthusiastically adopted. N.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Difference Between Counterfeit and Genuine Bonds.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Mr. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, to-day presented to Secretary McCulloch a detailed official report in reference to counterfeit seven-thirty notes. He says all the notes thus far presented are of the denomination of $1,000, dated June 15, 1867, bearing check letter A or B. None of them with C and D check letter have yet been discovered, but he thinks it not improbable that such may have been printed. The differences are:

First, the counterfeit seal is one-sixteenth inch larger than the genuine, and the difference in size is due to points alone, the counterfeit points being longer than the genuine. The central portions of the seal are the same size in both counterfeit and genuine. The counterfeit seal is of a lighter red than the genuine.

Second, figures in counterfeit numbers differ in shape, and are printed with different ink. The genuine ink has a metallic lustre, while the counterfeit is dull and leaden.

Third, in the central vignette the expression of the face in the counterfeit female figure is very different from the genuine, as the eyes are larger and more open. The chin is longer and the neck narrower than in the original. The convolutions of lines forming and encircling at the right of the female figure, are more flattened in their curves in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the encircling used in the figure is slight and indistinct in the counterfeit, making the space between the figure and words "Treasury Department" lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The letters forming the word "pluribus" on the shield at the left hand of the figure are well-defined in the original, but in the counterfeit they are irregular and confused and the lines do not form perfect letters. There are many other minute points of difference in the central vignette, particularly in the drapery, which a careful examination and comparison will disclose.

Fourth, in the border of the counterfeit note one blank scroll-work has points very irregular in length, while in the genuine they are perfectly uniform and regular in their length. The counterfeit has more white space around the central star than the genuine, and the light dots around the white space, which are perfectly concentric in their arrangement on the genuine note, are irregular and not concentric on the counterfeit. The white lines around the star on the coupon border are longer and clearer in the genuine than in the counterfeit, and the words on the genuine coupon border are plainer and more distinct, giving the counterfeit coupon border a muddy look, while the genuine is clear and sparkling.

Fifth, in the blank counter one thousand, the central spots of the figures are nearer to each other in the counterfeit than they are in the original, and the expression more oblong in the counterfeit than in the genuine. In the counterfeit in the counter one thousand round the spur at the left foot, the figure one on the genuine note cuts into the heart, in the counterfeit the lathe work, while in the counterfeit it is entirely clear of it.

Sixth. In the first letter of the Treasurer's signature, and in the first letter of the letters on the upper and lower portions of the letter "F" in the original, form a small triangular space, and while this white space is wanting in the counterfeit, in the latter there is a well defined cross line on the top of the capital "T." In the word "United," under the Treasurer's signature, but in the counterfeit there is only a faint line connecting the tops of the letters. There are many other points of difference necessary to detail, as those above recited will lead any expert to detect them. The lack of the counterfeit to imitate the water lines and differences from the genuine. Among them it may only be necessary to notice that the eycloid work upon which the water lines are based are engraved is much darker and heavier on the counterfeit than it is on the genuine, the counterfeit lines being rough, while the genuine are sharp and clear. The water lines which form the eycloid work is in the counterfeit nearer to the tablet which encloses the terms of option, than it is in the genuine. The date of option, "Th" after June 15, is near to the figures 1868 in the genuine, while on the counterfeit, "Th" is some distance from the figures. An expert in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will notice many others which exist, but with which it is deemed unnecessary to extend this report in detail.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Nomination of General Grant by Maryland---Letter from General Butler.

From the Baltimore American.

We cordially and earnestly indorse the following resolution, adopted by the Maryland Republican Convention at its session Thursday:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, solemnly recommend to the Republican party of the country the name of Ulysses S. Grant as their candidate for President of the United States.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio may be regarded, politically, in the same light to the Republican party as the second battle of Bull Run was to the cause of the Union. We shortly thereafter called General Grant to the command of our forces, and he led us on to victory. To secure the results of that victory to the loyal men of the Nation the services of General Grant are again required, and when once he takes the field he will "pitch it out on that line" to an enduring triumph of the principles for whose sake he fought with him and sustained the cause of the Government through out the rebellion.

With General Grant as our standard bearer, victory will be certain. He has been tried both as a soldier and a statesman, and has been found equal to every emergency. All can unite upon him, and the only question, therefore, is the power we possess will be frittered away in personal contests as to the effect of the acts of Congress on the prospects of individual aspirants. Let there be no doubt now entertained that President Johnson would have been impeached and removed before the adjournment of Congress but for the fear entertained by Republican party leaders that by so doing Senator Wade would have been placed on the track for the nomination. They were unwilling to put him in the power to pardon, or to appoint in the hands of any one of the contestants for nomination, and hence Andrew Johnson was allowed to remain "an obstruction" to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, and to use the patronage of the Government to overthrow the Republican party, make loyalty odious, and treason powerful and dangerous.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

LOWELL, MASS, September 27.—My Dear Sir:—I am much gratified to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. —— and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable" as they are *Democratic* as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Fillmore, George T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Randall, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a Democratic breath.

The Democracy must look to the radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to *men and measures*. With it all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the high position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matters. And the more unpopular, if I fine them just and true, the more surely will I declare them.

This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make a good candidate for the Presidency." I will not say with Clay "that I had rather be right than be President," because he was wrong, and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to be now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend, but not for the purpose indicated. Yours, respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The Illinois *State-Zeitung* indorses the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency in comments on the recent article of the Galena *Gazette*, and says: "No one who is acquainted with public opinion in the West can doubt that the declarations of the *Gazette* will find general support. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be unanimous for Grant in the National Convention, and this is a great step in advance, for of the other candidates there is hardly one that can begin with more States than his own."

STATE NEWS.

The Erie *Dispatch*, a capital newspaper, is now issued morning and evening.

Isaac Edwards, a resident of Rome, N. Y., has been arrested at Pithole and committed for trial, charged with the larceny of an engine from the Holmden farm, belonging to the United States Petroleum Company. The theft of engines and machinery in the oil regions has been quite extensive of late, and the arrest of Edwards, it is thought, will lead to the detection of the perpetrators.

Ristori is to give one performance in Harrisburg, which will take place Monday evening, 28th inst.

William McCord, Sr., a soldier of 1812, died Friday at his residence at Union Deposit, near Harrisburg, aged eighty-one years.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Phœnixville, was set on fire Thursday morning, being the second attempt to fire the edifice within two weeks. This time the fire was kindled in the church, not in the school-room in the basement, as before. All the missionary boxes of the Sunday school classes were broken open and robbed.

Hon. D. A. Finney, member of Congress from the Twentieth District, sailed from New York on Thursday for Europe, and will be absent several months. He goes thither for the benefit of his health.

The Warren *Ledger* has been publishing some very unpleasant things about Rev. J. R. Merriman, recently Principal of the Warren Academy, and the editor has been prosecuted for libel.

A fire at the Meridian Oil Works, Meadville, Thursday evening, destroyed a large quantity of oil.

A highwayman attempted to rob Maj. Hays, U. S. Assessor, in Meadville, on Thursday, but the Major objected and knocked the rascal into the canal.

A soldier on his way to the plains, in attempting to get on the train at Patterson, one day last week, fell between the cars, and was run over and so badly injured as to cause his death in twenty-four hours. It appears he got off the train to get a glass of whisky, and as the train did not stop long he was a little late in reaching it. One glass of whisky cost this man his life. He had been seventeen years in the military service of the United States, and passed through the late rebellion without receiving any injury. His remains were taken to Carlisle Barracks, where they were interred with military honors.

A young man named Keller, from Buckstown, Bedford county, foreman of a shook shop at Nineveh station, Westmoreland county, met a horrible death at that place on Wednesday morning last. He was in the act of stepping on a freight train for the purpose of coming to Johnstown on business when the Cincinnati Express came along from the East, at lightning speed, and struck the poor fellow on the back, mangling him in a shocking manner and killing him instantly. The deceased was a single man, of excellent character, and was to have been married in a short time to a young lady of Nineveh Station.

LAST HOURS OF MAXIMILIAN.

Interesting Particulars.

A late letter from Vera Cruz says: Respecting the last hours of Maximilian our informant gives some interesting facts hitherto unpublished. The sentence of death was communicated to him on the afternoon of the 16th of June, by Colonel Aspiroz, the Judge-Advocate, described as a young and very arrogant man. Maximilian heard the news very quietly, and occupied himself during the rest of the day in taking leave of such friends as were allowed to see him, and in writing letters. He then occupied himself, prompted by some feeling which it is difficult to define, called to have a look at the condemned cell, also at the Cerro de las Campanas. The Emperor, rising, received him with studied courtesy, and acknowledged the few commonplace expressions of regret which Escobedo let fall. From Maximilian's chamber the Liberal Commander-in-Chief passed on to those occupied by Miramon and Mejia, the last of whom indulged in no display of feeling in both of them a recollection of a similar meeting with persons reversed must have presented itself. The last time of the three was with Miramon, the Prussian Minister, who remained closeted with the Archduke till after midnight. At 6 o'clock, the Emperor was called up, and slept peacefully till 4 o'clock. Then he rose, had a light breakfast and made his toilet by the aid of his valet, Tamayo, in a suit of plain black clothes. For the last two hours he paced quietly up and down his cell, talking with his confessor and arranging little matters which had been omitted. At 6 o'clock the Emperor arrived to take him to the place of execution. Maximilian put on his hat, and without waiting for an order, said, "Gentlemen, I am ready to follow you." Passing into the corridor where Miramon and Mejia were, he inquired: "Gentlemen, I am ready; are you ready too?" They replied in the affirmative, and all, standing around the chapel, and after receiving absolution, took their places in three hack carriages, with their confessors, and drove to the Cerro de la Campana.

The manifestations of popular sympathy were all that have been stated and more. Though the hour of execution had been changed to about six o'clock in the morning, every available stone and blade of grass was carried away from the place of death, and the crowd kissed the fallen Emperor's hat in the hands of a sentinel. The guard had been expelled on the spot where the bodies lay, and day and night these crosses are kept wreathed with fresh flowers, and offerings are made to the memory of the dead. Photographs of the spot have been taken in great numbers, and circulated all over the country. Many arrests, especially of ladies, have been made for expressing sympathy with the dead.

It now transpires that the respite from the 16th to the 19th of June, was not sought by Maximilian, but by his lawyers, with a view of taking advantage of an old Mexican law, which sets forth that a reprieve, in a case of capital punishment, is equivalent to a commutation of sentence. The quibble proved of no avail.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Gen. Hayes after the Election.

On Thursday night the political friends of Gen. Hayes, the successful Republican candidate for Governor in the late election, drew out from him a speech. From a report before us we make the following quotation:

One word as to the issue. The Union party have been in favor of maintaining inviolable the faith of the nation. They will continue to stand on that plank to the end. (Cheers.) They believe that the national credit was an important part of the national power, in its first struggle for existence, and now the nation is, under all circumstances, to be maintained. Again, it is probable, from the complexion of the next Congress, that a three-fifths vote cannot be obtained to submit again the colored suffrage issue for many years to come, and therefore cannot be in any canvass before the people for a long time. In the meantime we shall have the experience of other States in this matter. But on this you may rely, that the Union Republican party will be in the future as it has been in the past—the party of progress, the party in favor of human freedom, the party in favor of equal human rights; the party in favor of giving to all governments under the Constitutional Amendment the privilege of voting in the Government, and although it is defeated this year, we remember that in 1862, in the very pinch of the war, we were beaten in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States, by larger majorities than were given against us this year. And we remember also in 1864 our majorities were without parallel in the political history of the country. What happened then I am sure is to happen now, and next year, the great year of the Presidential election, will see us again united with 5,000 majority in Hamilton county and 50,000 in the State of Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader* admits that it was negro suffrage that reduced the Republican majority from forty thousand to almost nothing, but proposes to try it again and never give up the ship.

The Result in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is no disguising the fact, that the local ticket of the Democrats was stronger, in reference to the general popularity of the candidates named, than that of their opponents. This circumstance is due to the majority, in the latter, while there are some voters who will discriminate between candidates, and prepare their tickets carefully, so as to vote for such of the nominees of their party as they prefer, there are others who, having determined to vote for one or two, allow themselves to be guided into voting the whole opposition tickets, although they may not care for the majority of persons upon it. The managers of the Republican party will see this error now. They sacrificed too much to the claims of mere politicians, and they committed a grievous mistake in slighting the claims of the soldiers who were before the Convention.

Canadian View of Our Bonds.

The Toronto *Globe* in an able article in regard to the payment of our five-twenties, very correctly states that while a few of our public men take the ground that every obligation, legal and moral, will be met if those bonds are paid in currency, the weight of influence "is almost altogether on the otherside." It characterizes the argument of Gen. Butler as presented in his late letter as plausible, and declares that this is creditable to the journals and public men of the United States, that he has so far made but few converts." It treats the Pendleton, Vallandigham, Clay Dean scheme as emanating from "some persons of unquestioned rascality."

In conclusion the *Globe* expresses the opinion that "repudiation is such a losing business that the Government will hardly deem it prudent even to seem to repudiate a portion of its obligations."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Impeachment Committee Assembling.

The President's Moves in Reconstruction.

Complexion of the New Cabinet.

Louisiana Election Called by 10,000 Majority.

Rebels Jubilant Over the Late Elections.

The Fenians About to Reorganize.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1867.

The Impeachment Question.

The members of the Judiciary, better known as the Impeachment Committee, are nearly all here, and there will be a quorum at the meeting fixed for to-morrow. Mr. Boutwell, of the Committee, declares that his convictions on the question of impeachment are as strong as they were in the July session, and the other members who were of that way of thinking do not seem to have changed. The Committee will be prepared, in accordance with a resolution of the House, to make a report on the first day of the coming session.

The President Moving.

The President has made an important move regarding the reconstruction question, by summoning all of the District Commanders to Washington. General Schofield has been here, and General Pope and General Ord are expected to be here this week. So far as could be learned,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It reaches from any other paper that uses the telegraph in the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph in the only Pittsburgh paper that receives, and all the news of the day.

IOWA has done nobly. The Republican majority will not fall much below thirty thousand, which is as good as a million.

THERE is no longer any doubt of the election of HAYES, Republican, Governor of Ohio. His majority is likely to be between three and four thousand.

A PHILADELPHIA paper more than suspects that the forgeries of Seven-Thirty bonds which have just been discovered were by J. BUCHANAN CROSS. There have recently been some heavy forgeries in Philadelphia and at Camden, and in the shrewdness and cunning of their management they bear the marks of Cross, very decidedly.

THE New York *Tribune* proposes to achieve success in the future on the platform of "Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage." Nearer at home the cry for more vigorous laws for the punishment of rebels, with confiscation to pay the expenses, is substituted. On the one hand we have the opinion that Republican reverses have been caused by the impeachment talk; on the other the conviction is unhesitatingly entertained that they are the consequences of not impeaching the President straight from the mark, months ago. Beautiful extremists!

THE Pittsburgh *Post* reverberates the malicious accusation that Col. JORDAN, Secretary of State, cannot be trusted to canvass the returns of the election. The attempt to direct suspicion against that State officer could have proceeded only from conscious guilt and the fear of discovery. In Philadelphia the Democrats have perpetrated frauds whereon probably hangs the result. Had they the power to cover up these frauds they would succeed. Unfortunately, Col. JORDAN cannot be relied on for such a service, nor will he be deterred from doing his whole duty in the premises by the stop-thief cry which the *Age* and the *Post* have raised against him.

THE action of the Union Convention of Maryland, urgently "recommending to the Republican party of the country the nomination of General GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency," and the bringing forward of his name by the Baltimore *American* as such candidate, are both in accord with the sentiment of the great body of the Republican masses. The elections on Tuesday last virtually nominated General GRANT. When the result of the election became known to him a million eyes gladly turned. It was no device of the politicians, but a spontaneous movement of the people, cutting knots, dissolving doubts, and, at the same time, disposing of aspirants who could not survive the first chilling blast.

IT appears from the inventory of the estate of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as filed by Judge DAVIS, administrator, in the office of the county of Sangamon, Illinois, that the total value of the personal estate of the late President, including the $25,000 appropriated by Congress to his family, on account of his salary, was *one hundred and ten thousand dollars*, beside the real estate held by him. Mrs. LINCOLN has either squandered this estate or is deliberately guilty of an attempt to black-mail the friends of her late husband. The *Tribune* proposes Congress should vote her the balance of what Mr. LINCOLN would have received had he lived. We trust not before the whole truth is known, and without some better reasons than now appear.

THE New York *Times* thinks that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had no occasion for being "dumbfounded with the result of Tuesday's election." Our contemporary supposes a state of things that does not exist. There is nothing in the result to "dumbfound" anybody, without it be the copperheads, who confidently expected to carry the State by as many thousands as their majority is hundreds. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were never in better spirits, and go into the Presidential canvass with confidence. The disabilities which the last Legislature inflicted were enough to overthrow any party. A long score of debts and grievances, created by it, have been discharged, and will no longer plague us. Instructed as to the popular will, and warned concerning itself, the Republican party will go straight forward in the path which leads to victory.

[From the New York Tribune.]

"But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the result of our elections too much to the control of accident. * * * Republicanism lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of Ignorance.

The *Tribune* is progressing bravely, and there is reason to expect that it will, before long, be with us in favor of Suffrage based on Intelligence, without regard to race or color—the only safe rule of equality. Ignorance, operating through the ballot box, is the great enemy that free government has to fear. Intelligence is its only sure bulwark. In settling the question of suffrage, on which shall we build? What solution of the question so just, so right, so safe or enduring as Intelligence? Recent events have reinforced this principle with the sympathies of hundreds and thousands of the most intelligent men in the land. If the axioms of the *Tribune* are not mere words used for effect, then it *must* be for Suffrage based on Intelligence.

THE *Tribune*, in pronouncing some timely words of warning to the Republican party, says:

> The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the persistent imbecility of its enemies. It is strong enough to rely on its own merits to perpetuate its life and its usefulness. But to this end it must first: Complete promptly the Reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of thoroughly impartial Magnanimity; Second: Systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are daily furnishing arguments.

We will not quarrel with the *Tribune* about its plan for reconstructing the South, if it will come with us in support of Intelligence as the basis of Suffrage, when we come to have that matter overhauled in the North. The ballot in the hands of every loyal man became a necessity in the South, not only for its own sake, but to save the country from the domination of the unreconstructed and ever rebellious portion of the community there—a necessity whereof negro suffrage was born. The necessity in the North for an intelligent ballot is scarcely less apparent. We are sure the *Tribune* realizes this. While therefore we reinforce loyalty with the ballot in the South, let us improve every opportunity to make intelligence and fitness the basis of voting here. What says the *Tribune*?

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE ELECTIONS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has been thrown into a state of rather more unhappy rumor than usual by the recent elections. Of course he is for learning nothing—but of that hereafter. He accuses the Republicans of Ohio, for voting down the suffrage amendment, of insincerity, and says that "with manifest timidity and insincerity, they were in no condition to win victory." Considering that they met the question squarely, and were assisted by nearly every radical speaker in the country, the Ohio Republicans will appreciate this compliment. Mr. PHILLIPS lays down the programme for the future thus:

> In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all Abolitionists and sincere Radicals everywhere. It is demonstrated that we cannot leave to safety trained to political adventurers, however loud in their professions of fealty to the doctrines of negro equality. Radical, persistent agitation must be kept up. Under the glorious direction of the last year we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and never we have made rapid strides. That power is not, and never will be, subject to a free government. If, as the heat of battle subsides, it is found that the Army of the country is beginning to point to which, in the direction of freedom for the negro, the war carried us, we must inevitably sink to the level of that opinion. Churches and the clergy, are, as formerly, for the most part, but make-weights, or a positive drag, where they should be foremost, in leading the nation to the light of immutable, fundamental Christian principles through its present difficult and dangerous pass. The great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights for the negro is to be fought in the year before us. The elections of yesterday and those of next month will be as a preliminary engagement. "What might have been," the sarcasm of political words. Had Congress met its responsibilities promptly and in a straightforward manner, by promptly removing Johnson and guaranteeing negro suffrage without equivocation in its legislation upon reconstruction, the present untoward defeat and others foreshadowed might have been avoided.

One is usually safe in concluding that Mr. PHILLIPS goes for and predicts will happen, will not come to pass. No doubt "the great battle for permanent freedom and equal political rights" is to go on, and will be surely won; but we have no idea it will be according to his plan; for we doubt greatly if anything like the headlong, break-neck policy he recommends as the only true one, will find much favor in or out of Congress, except in the select circle of impracticables, of which he is the high priest.

THE ELECTION UNDER THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The third section of the Consolidation Act provides that, in case a majority of the qualified electors in either of the three districts named, shall decide in favor of consolidation, then a new election shall be held on the second Tuesday of December, at the usual places, and by the usual officers appointed to hold elections, for the election of members of City Council, Mayor, and such other city officers as are named in the act. Each of the wards of Lawrenceville, and each of the townships of Pitt, Oakland, Collins, Liberty and Peebles, will be entitled to one member of Select Council, and two members of Common Council. The terms of the law, so far as the middle District is concerned, will have to be complied with in every essential particular. The parties concerned will, therefore, shape their course accordingly. It will be seen that, under this third section, the election for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and City Attorney, will be held at the same time fixed for the election of members of Councils and ward officers. This will bring on our municipal contest several weeks sooner than usual, and the interest will be increased by the election of a City Attorney. After this first election, the elections for members of Councils, and of all municipal and ward officers in the city, will be held on the second Tuesday of October.

The Mayor, Controller, and City Attorney, to be elected on the second Tuesday of December ensuing, will only hold office until the second Tuesday of October, 1868, when a new election will be held, as provided in the fourth section of the act, as follows: "That the annual election for members of the City Councils, and of all municipal and ward officers in said city, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October in each year; and that the first election of such councils and officers, after that of December next, as directed in the third section shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868; and that the officers conducting State and county elections shall receive and count the votes," etc. The twenty-ninth section of the act provides that "the qualified voters of the city shall elect, biennially, a Mayor, City Controller, City Treasurer and City Attorney, who shall hold their offices for two years," etc., and "shall receive such salary, to be paid quarterly, out of the City Treasury, as the Councils may by ordinance prescribe." Although not definitely expressed in the act, it is evident from what we have quoted above that the terms of the Mayor and other city officers to be elected in December next, will terminate in October, 1868, after which they will hold for the full term of two years.

It has been flippantly asserted, by some parties opposed to consolidation, that the district not wishing to consolidate may remain as it is by refusing to hold an election for members of Councils, and declining to take any part in the government of the city. Such persons should remember that, under the terms of the act, they are legally within the city limits, and subject to city government. If they fail to send members to represent their interests in Councils, the loss will be their own. They cannot remain as they are, unless the act is a nullity. Some of the leading citizens of Oakland talk of contesting the constitutionality of the act, which is a proper remedy, and one which cannot be objected to. The question might be brought before the Supreme Court this fall, on a stated case, and a decision had thereon in a few weeks. Self-interest, however, as well as good citizenship, will suggest to all the propriety of a prompt and hearty acquiescence in the provisions of the law, which must be held as valid until judicially decided otherwise.

THERE is nothing in the recent elections, or the comments of the Republican press on them, which justifies even the remotest suspicion that the work of reconstructing the South will be interfered with. In no aspect of the result can there be extorted from it a meaning adverse to the policy of Congress in dealing with the South. The elections were exclusively conducted on "side issues." In Ohio, as we are assured by the most intelligent Republican Journals there, the suffrage amendment, and the use made by the opposition of the debt and currency questions, absorbed attention. In this State it was general pay day—a hundred things in almost as many different places, with the negro suffrage idea fraudulently thrust in by the opposition, made up a conglomeration of issues. With but a few hundred majority for STARKWEATHER, and a Republican Legislature, there is no distorting the result into a verdict adverse to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That it will be steadfastly adhered to, there is no sort of doubt. It would be faithlessness to the South and principle to depart from it.

BISHOP SIMPSON lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, a few evenings ago, on "The Future of America." He concluded by saying: "Situated as we are between two oceans, we are calculated for the home of the world, and I say, bring your poor, we want your clear minds and your strong arms. God has dealt bountifully with us, and if it is his intention that we shall be the asylum for the world, He will give us a heart warm, large and generous enough to welcome them all in the proper spirit." These sentiments are a trifle at variance with the resolutions adopted by a certain convention not long ago, and not far hence. It portends that the Bishop is all wrong, for the convention in question was composed entirely of soldiers.

THE Springfield *Republican* reproaches warmly the Republicans of Ohio for declaring they "do not believe in equal suffrage as a right," and for rejecting the principle at home while "they are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South." This, it says, is the meaning of their action, and it thinks "there is no means of warding off the derision and contempt it provokes." The *Republican* should remember that it is the almost uniform fate of a great principle to fall on a first trial. Notably was it so in the first years of the rebellion. It was through the early failures that our triumph was complete in the end.

OUR political friends in Philadelphia are actively discussing the question of changing the mode of making nominations. The present one is worse than bad, and the substitute that appears to receive the greatest amount of favor is the "Crawford county system." The question is a no less important one here—in fact in the State generally, and we trust it will receive early and candid attention. The Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

> The late elections have confirmed the wisdom of these precautionary steps, and it is deeply to be regretted that our late convention were not guided more in the spirit that prompted the action of the League. The Republican masses are evidently resolved upon some thorough change, and we hope none of our politicians will any longer resist this too manifest determination.

On Thursday the Democrats in Cincinnati were particularly jubilant; in the evening the Republicans made all the noise. They crowded the streets, cheering and singing "Rally round the Flag." Hon. Ben Eggleston, Republican Congressman from the First Ohio District, made a speech to the throng, by which he nominated General Grant for the next President.

THE Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad will be sold at Trustee sale on Wednesday, 6th day of November, at the Court House in Pittsburgh. The sale is advertised by THOMAS MCELVAIN as Trustee.

AN American company is constructing a system of local telegraphs from one port to another on the coast of China, and they have recently bought of the Western Union Telegraph Company some five hundred and twenty nautical miles of cable, that was originally intended to be laid across Behring's Straits, but which will now be sent from San Francisco to China, to be laid on such portions of the coast between Hong Kong and Shanghai as may be considered advisable.

Iron Resources of Will's Valley, Dade County, Georgia.

The late war carried desolation to this and many parts of the South. At the same time, it revealed to the world the wonderful resources and natural wealth of a country especially favored by the hand of Providence. Endowed with the elements of imperial power, it lay dormant and dreaming under the blight of slavery. To produce cotton, every other interest was neglected and despised. Free trade and slavery flourished, but the worm at the core was not then seen. The South accepted English teachings and gave to British manufacturers their enormous revenues on manufactured cotton goods. England has become plethoric with gold, her pupil desolated with war and stricken with poverty. But the war has consigned to the tomb free trade as well as slavery, and this lesson is now thoroughly engrafted upon the South. She now sees her interests in the development of all her resources, whether of agriculture, commerce or manufactures. And in the latter branch, freed from the impediments of slavery, an era of prosperity has commenced. Northern capital is pouring in and rebuilding upon a more permanent basis. The mineral resources of the south are now receiving their first impetus of Northern enterprise. At the present times of embarrassment and impediments in the successful production of Pennsylvania iron, the iron resources of this Valley commend themselves to Northern capitalists and iron makers. Iron can be made and brought to this city, at figures which excite credulity—and these assertions are based upon published reports of men of character, science and fame. This valley lies between Lookout and Sand mountains, in Northwestern Georgia. The masses and beds of iron ore begin at Trenton, twenty miles below Chattanooga, Tennessee, where a blast furnace is in operation and producing iron of the finest quality. The valley extends about eighty miles in a southwesterly direction, and is bisected by the direct line of railways from Washington to Mobile and New Orleans. There is consequently *completed railway transportation* for this iron, to all parts of the country in every direction. It has *water communication* with this city, by way of the Tennessee river, which outlets into the Ohio at Paducah, and can distribute its products from the latter point to all places reached by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The market for this iron commences at the rolling mills of Chattanooga, the great demand in rebuilding and refurnishing the lines of railways, and in the home consumption throughout the South. Iron is there *so cheaply produced* and of such *superior quality* it will find its way to this and other Northern markets, in *pig* and *ore*, so soon as the local demand can be supplied. The cost of making charcoal iron does not exceed $15 per ton, and from bituminous coal $10 per ton. There figures will be deuied by iron makers of this section of the country at once, and many will refuse to believe them. In the commencement of this article, the resources of this region were described as wonderful. The visitor cannot leave this valley without receiving such an impression. The facts which will produce it are plain. There, all the elements for the successful production of iron lie together. The valley is but three miles in width, the iron on one side hanging in cliffs from the mountain sides, as well as in the intermediate hills, the coal upon the other, and all in *inexhaustible* quantities. In other iron districts the coal is brought perhaps hundreds of miles and the limestone from great distances. There, nature has made a great furnace yard, with the iron and coal and timber and limestone together, and it stands as a permanent rebuke to neglected opportunities of development of material wealth by a nation who leaned on the broken reed of agriculture alone. The character of this ore is calcareous fossiliferous, and is known as the hematite fossiliferous kind, impregnated with lime in about sufficient proportions to flux it in a smelting furnace without any additional amount of lime. The beds of ore vary in thickness from three to eleven feet. This iron was used during the war by the rebel government for rolling car wheels and axles, cannon and guns. It has been proven by chemical analysis to rank among the best for the manufacture of steel, as it has no sulphur, phosphorus nor any other impurities. Prof. T. Steery Hunt, the chemist of the geological survey of Canada, gives the following analysis of the coal:

> "The coal is a rich bituminous coking coal, and yields a hard, brilliant coke. In composition it is between the free burning and the highly bituminous coals." The analysis gave—
>
> Fixed carbon..... 63.5
> Volatile carbon..... 26.8
> Ash (white)..... 9.3
>
> It thus gives 73.2 per cent. of coke.

It is stated by competent authorities, that the coal is so pure that the iron made from coke will be as strong as when made from charcoal, and for making railroad bars the coal will answer as well as coke.

The following statistics are given of the cost of manufacturing iron. These are furnished by Mr. Millington, an eminent English iron-master, now at work in the valley, and adopted by Hall, State Geologist of New York, in a published report upon the property of the Empire State Coal and Iron Company:

> "I will estimate the cost of ore at the furnace head, after roasting, at one dollar per ton, and taking the estimate of its product of metallic iron at 40 per cent. (the average yield being nearer to sixty), we have the following as the cost of producing pig iron:
>
> Cost of labor per day for one furnace..... $ 37 00
> 1100 tons ore..... 50 00
> Coal or its equivalent in coke..... 60 00
> Total..... $147 00
>
> "This gives the cost of twenty tons of iron at $7 35 per ton. Add for contingencies thirty per cent. ($2 20) and we have the cost per ton $9 55."

It is estimated by experienced boatmen that iron can be delivered by waterby the Tennessee river to any point on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at a cost not exceeding seven dollars per ton.

There are but few negroes in this section of the South, and in fact negro labor was never productive there. The population is composed of white farmers, who are peacable and industrious. There has been a great desire for the immigration of Northern men, from the capitalist to the laborer, which has begun to take place.

This valley, it is apparent, is not dependent upon *pecuniary* aid. It needs nothing but continued practical Northern energy and capital enough to give it a fair start. It will not thereafter need assistance in competing in the manufacture of iron, since nature has endowed it with such extraordinary advantages and resources which guaranty its entire success.

PENDLETON, Thurman and Vallandigham are candidates for United States Senator from Ohio. The chances of the last named gentleman are said to be least.

SECRETARY SEWARD, on his way to Orange County, was asked what he thought of the election. He replied that "experience had taught him that it was not always the height of wisdom to think too much; at the same time he believed that the signs of the times were indicating that the people were right, and that if public men were not fools they would believe in the people."

ROGER A. PRYOR, who was one of the "head devils" in urging the rebels to fire on Sumter, as the only thing that would induce Virginia to secede, is practicing law in New York. He has written a letter giving an exposition of his views. He accepts the situation, and advises his friends to do the same; to adjust their ideas to the altered state of affairs; to recognize and respect the rights of the colored race; to cultivate relations of confidence and good-will toward the people of the North; to abstain from the profitless agitations of political debate; and to employ their energies in the far more exigent and useful work of material reparation and development.

THE last number of *Hours at Home* contains an interesting description of the wonders of ancient Rome. Speaking of the Coliseum, the writer says: It reveals a wonderful skill in masonry and great architectural strength; it shows the wealth and resources of rulers who must have had the treasures of the world at their command; it indicates an enormous population, since it would seat all the male adults in the city of New York; it shows the restless passions of the people for excitement and the necessity on the part of the government of yielding to this taste. What leisure and indolence marked a city which could afford to give up so much time to the demoralizing sports. What facilities for transportation were afforded, when so many wild beasts could be brought to the capital from central parts of Africa without calling out unusual comment! How imperious a populace which compels the government to provide such expensive pleasures!

COL. MCCLURE, in a late letter from the mining regions, gives some idea of a miner, as follows: "We little know how much of fruitless toil every dollar of gold we coin has cost the prospector. His life is one of incessant privation, sacrifice and labor. He dreams of gold—not so much because he loves it, but because of his controlling, but ever deceptive hopes of discovering richer and still richer deposits of the precious metal. No matter how well his labor might be requited by devoting it to what he already possessed, he ever dreads the sin of more brilliant stores of wealth. In his estimation, what he produces has no value beyond supplying his wants and caprices, and supporting him in his delusive dream. Swift as the winds, even in this sparsely settled country, almost without mails and telegraphs, the rumor of new discoveries, perhaps hundreds of miles distant, seem to fly, and in an hour camps are almost depopulated, cabins untenanted, flumes and ditches abandoned to decay, and with the simplest mining outfit thrown over their shoulders, the miners stream off to the new Eldorado."

FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Increase of Temperance Sentiment—An Open Temperance Organization.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 10, 1867.

The temperance cause and sentiment is on the gain in Jefferson county. A year ago there was only one temperance society in this county, a Lodge of Good Templars in Brookville. The liquor traffic had no opposition, and there was far too much favor shown the drinking usages. In February last a number of new lodges of Good Templars were organized by the State Lecturer, and the result is that in several of the more important towns and villages of the county, the drinking saloons have been entirely abolished, and in several of the towns no licenses are granted for the sale of intoxicating liquor. The writer notices a marked improvement in this very town of Brookville in this regard. Before the saloons were closed here instances of intemperance were very frequent; now good order is the rule. During the excitement consequent upon the recent election there was not one case of intemperance to be seen. All were much excited, but not with intoxicating drink. We have held several large meetings in this town, and last evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, an important meeting was held for the organization of an open society, to be called the Brookville Temperance Society. Richard Arthurs, Esq., Cashier of the National Bank, was called to the chair, and the Rev. S. H. Holliday elected Secretary. The choir then favored us with some charming vocal and instrumental music. Rev. T. S. Leason then offered prayer. The State Lecturer of Good Templars then made some remarks, when Rev. Mr. Leason read the constitution and pledge of the new society, which was adopted after some discussion, when names were called for, and some fifty persons united with the organization. The Chairman then made one of his forcible and eloquent speeches, and the meeting then adjourned to meet on the call of the President. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev S. H. Holliday, President; Hon. John Scott, Vice President; Andrew Craig, Treasurer; John B. Hunt, Secretary.

We have a number of new lodges in contemplation in this county and have the co-operation of good men, of all denominations and parties.

J. A. D.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The Late Contest to Obtain the Control.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The whole history of American Railroads may be searched in vain for a parallel to the scandalous operation by which the control of the Erie Railway passed, on Tuesday last, into the hands of the Directors of the Boston and Erie Road. It is notorious that the Boston party were elected by proxies, which they had bought at 'ɔ0½ per cent.; that they had no sooner ascertained the result of the election than they organized the new Board, and proceeded forthwith to pass resolutions binding the Erie for the interest and principal of $4,000,000 of bonds issued by the Boston and Erie Road, and thus far absolutely unsalable, and that this nefarious transaction completed, but not till then, a complaisant Director resigned, to make room for Mr. Drew, who, whatever his faults may have been, could never have consented to lay this last feather on the breaking back of this unfortunate company. These things are, we say, notorious. It is further freely said by the Boston party's friends that all the stock which had been bought to accomplish this result has already been sold to credulous speculators at from 40 to 45 per cent. Direction would "put up" the price; that a profit of over $1,000,000 has been realized on the operation, and that the Boston party having accomplished their part, are now prepared to resign in favor of the old Board, or anybody else who wants to be a director in the bankrupt concern. It is very doubtful whether anything could have saved the Erie from ruin. Its net receipts fall steadily below its wants for rents and interest on its bonds. Another receivership, sooner or later, seems inevitable. But if the threatened course of all Boston plundering bankruptcy, the Boston gentlemen seem to have resolved to destroy it by adding $4,000,000 to a debt already greater than the road could bear.

Murder in Ohio.

Daniel Hartzler, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Clark county, Ohio, was foully murdered on Thursday morning by burglars, who entered his house and shot him through the heart. He was also shot in the head and one of his legs, which was broken. There are evidences of a terrific struggle between Mr. Hartzler and his two assassins, and it is certain they were glad to get away without even attempting to rob the house. Mr. Hartzler's horse and buggy was driven off from his house where the murder was committed, towards the city. The horse was a dark brown racking horse, fifteen and a half hands high, with one white hind foot, and the vehicle was an old-fashioned phaeton. Three thirty thousand dollars' worth of bonds in Mr. Hartzler's sleeping room, but the burglars had not time to take them. Two suspicious characters were prowling about the city the night, and got off on the London road next morning, have been arrested at London and will be examined by Squire Bell. Should it prove to be the fact that these parties are implicated, it is supposed that they have confederates who have gone in a different direction from the horse and buggy. Mr. Hartzler was president of the old Stark County Bank, and was worth three hundred thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars reward will be offered for the arrest of the murderers. Great excitement prevails in Springfield and the vicinity.

English Emigration.

The London tailors are telling upon our immigration returns. About three thousand tailors are reported in the strike. Of these some hundreds have already reached this country, according to British and American papers. More than this have probably come to us from this cause. The August statistics of emigration from England report an unusual excess of English born instead of an Irish majority. They give 3,298 English steerage passengers, 2,235 Irish, 2,449 from the Continent and 199 Scotch. And of steerage passengers to Canada, 357 were English, 156 Irish, 312 from the Continent and two Scotch. The total emigration in the 31,771 the month, of which 3,959 were English. Of the 8,261 emigrants direct to this country, 3,298 or nearly fifty per cent. were English born.

This unusual proportion of English immigrants in the total table is a highly encouraging indication, since, much as we esteem our Irish and German arrivals, it is unquestionably true that the pure British stock bring us chiefly good industrious habits with them, and, on an average, higher intelligence than any others. The English are, as a whole, artizans of some sort, with some capital, some intelligence, good moral habits and industry.

SWEET CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

One package of the above at 25 cents, will preserve one barrel of Cider sweet and sparkling, all the year round. This is no experiment but has been in general and wholesale and retail, and sent to any part of the country, by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,

NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,

One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider.

Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at
Call and get the genuine article, at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
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FLEMING'S DURG STORE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail in Pittsburgh, at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot. No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street. MTUS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868 DIARIES. 1868.

COUNTING HOUSE, OFFICE and POCKET DIARIES, just received and for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

JEWELERS

AND

OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET,

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

MUSICAL BOX ONE DOLLAR—October consignment just received. The French great sensation novelty, a Musical Box for $1, highly polished case, metallic tongues, brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, playing eight select airs, and eminently adapted for the drawing room table. Guaranteed of the best workmanship and performance. Address WM. SCOTT, (Sole Agent for Messrs. Michell, of Tarlin, Musical Repository, 325 West 26th street, New York. Carriage paid. 10 cents extra; large size, playing 16 airs, $2 25, carriage paid.

HORSES FOR SALE.

ONE LARGE FINE BAY HORSE,

Five years old, suitable for Family Barouche; also, one Draught Horse, and one Bay Mare, suitable for Spring Wagon, &c.

HOWARD'S Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 23 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

General Grant.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington as follows: "The act of reconstruction has nowhere a firmer friend than General Grant; and as you have seen by the recent deliberate and studied declaration of his immediate personal friend, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, he not only approves the policy but also the principle of that important measure; believing, with his comrade-in-arms, General Sheridan, that 'rebellion must not be made honorable' by the restoration of traitors, and with Governor Sickles that the ballot in the hands of the colored man is the only way to secure peace in the South. Such is General Grant's understood position, a position which needs no proclamations or platforms, and is as well understood by the freedmen as by their former masters."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS.

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.

ALSO,

BLOWER ENGINES,

For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.

Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,

Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. RNP

A CHANCE

TO MAKE MONEY

Never before offered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny—640 Acres Lane and Property for sale. Can be divided in 10 acre lots. Cheap for cash. Location central. Call and see plan, or address H. DICKSON, President, Box 53 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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DR. HIGGINS' REMEDIES.

HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR

Cures Baldness.

HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR

Changes Gray Hair to its natural color.

HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR

Stops the hair from falling out.

HONOLULU HAIR REGENERATOR

Cures Tetter and all diseases of the scalp.

DR. HIGGINS' ETHERIAL EXTRACT OF PEACH BLOSSOM

Removes Sun Tan, Freckles, Moth and Pimples. The Etherial Extract of Peach Blossom imparts a glow and beauty to the complexion truly wonderful.

HIGGINS' CATARRH REMEDY

Will cure this loathsome disease in all cases, never known to fail.

HIGGINS' REMEDIES are for sale by all Druggists and by E. C. NORTHROP & CO., General Agents for Pennsylvania, to whom all orders must be addressed, No. 109 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh.

Numerous testimonials can be shown to any one calling upon us.

THE WORST CASES OF PILES can be cured by applying to or addressing

E. C. NORTHROP,

Kerr's Hotel, formerly the Stwell House, No. 16 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 7 to 9 P. M. No curse, no pay. MWF

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DIAMONDS.

Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Rare Gems, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings.

LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

Of the most celebrated makers. Sole agents for the grand Gold Medal Patek Phillippe & Co. timekeeper, the best watch manufactured.

LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDAL SILVER.

For Wedding Presents, of entirely new and artistic designs. LOW PRICES.

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PLATED WARES,

From the most celebrated American and English makers. LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Works of Art. Fine Oil Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, &c., &c. LOW PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed by any establishment in the country, both in regard to price and quality, our foreign importations having been selected with great care by one of the firm in Europe. Our wares are constantly arranged for exhibition, and strangers in the city, whether desiring to purchase or not, are cordially invited to call and examine. Orders by mail carefully and promptly attended to.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Designs of Silver Ware, &c., sent by mail. cod

PURE WATER

Health and Economy.

PATENT

LEAD ENCASED

Block Tin Pipe

Recommended by the Croton Water Board of New York, and the Boards of Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, and by the most eminent medical men of the country. Costs less than Lead Pipe, and is much stronger. Recent improvements enable us to supply this Pipe at a less price per foot than common Lead Pipe. To give the cost per foot, give the size of the pressure or head of water, and bore of Pipe. Pamphlets sent free on application. Address THE COLWELL, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., foot of West 42d street, New York. WELDON & KELLY, 147 Wood street, Agents.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 2 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FIRE-PORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

CHAFING DISHES,

FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &c.

All styles on hand at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

AN GORDER & SHEPARD.

NOTICES.

PITTS OIL, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.'S OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, Pittsburgh, September 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 35) of 2½ PER CENT. (five of Government), for the third quarter, ending September 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and will re-open on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. By order,

E. S. WRIGHT, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. AND CONN. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, October 11, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on the 17th of November 17, 1867, and will remain shut until the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, on the 17th of December 3, 1867.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company, falling due two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Company have declared this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., Pittsburgh, October 30, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand

The Daily Commercial

ONE STEP MORE.

What though before me it is dark,
And I can not for me behold
The path right for one step more,
The only one for me?

Each little burden step I take,
One gloom clears from the road;
So, though I can not see beyond,
I never am perplexed.

And if sometimes the mist hangs close,
So strong I fear to find,
Father, I walk a little while,
And soon it clears away.

I would not see my further path;
For surely it is best,
My present steps might harder be
Did I the future know.

It may be that my path is rough,
Thorny and hard and steep;
And, knowing this, my strength might fail,
Through fear and terror deep.

It may be that it winds along
A smooth and flowery way;
But seeing this I might despise
The journey of to-day.

Perhaps my path is very short,
My journey nearly done;
And I might tremble at the thought
Of ending it so soon.

Or, if I saw a weary length
Of road that I must wend,
Fainting, I might think my feeble powers
Will fail me ere the end.

And so I do not wish to see
My journey, or its length;
Assured that, through my Father's love,
Each step will bring its strength.

Thus step by step I onward go,
Not looking far before;
Trusting that I shall always have
Light for just "one step more."

—*British Messenger.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germans have been counting the people of the world again. Dr. Behm, in his "Geographical Annual," recently published at Gotha, estimates its population at 1,350,000,000, thus distributed: Europe, 285,000,000; Asia, 706,000,000; Australia and Polynesia, 3,850,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America, 74,500,000. He states however, that there are no means of knowing the real population of Asia and Africa, and as they contain the majority of the world's inhabitants, we probably do not know much more about it than before.

The prices of grain and flour hold up surprisingly, notwithstanding the reports show that the quantity of grain received at the lake ports for the month of September was about double that of the corresponding period of last year. And to move this excess of produce to the seaboard it is said that New York alone has furnished and sent forward over twenty-three millions of dollars.

The government of St. Domingo has sent an order to Mr. J. M. Macio, of New York, to purchase 300,000 stand of arms for the use of the Republic. During the late war of the Spanish intervention the principal weapon of the Dominican soldier was the *machete*.

An American has invented a novel sort of programme for the French theaters. The paper of the play-bill is represented by a light, agreeable crust of pastry, and the ink in chocolate paste. The advantage of the invention is, that when the spectator has mastered the contents of his bill, he eats it.

Dr. J. A. Warder, alluding to grape soils, states that it is the very common opinion, after many years' experience, of those who have been eminently successful in the culture of the vine, that the clay cannot be too hard and compact for the roots of the grapes to penetrate.

An intelligent, well informed Ohioan gives it as his opinion, that the farmers of the State had well nigh lost their whole year's labor, in consequence of the long continued and severe drought with which the State has been visited.

A Fenian demonstration was held at Jones's Wood, near New York, on Tuesday, on which occasion the Fourth Regiment of the Irish Republican Army paraded and was reviewed. President Roberts made an address in which he said that within the past two weeks the Fenians had bought $140,000 worth of war material. This statement was received with loud cheers.

Accounts from Iceland report, that a terrible eruption of Mount Heela occurred about the last of August; so terrible, as to nearly suffocate, with its sulphurous fumes, people at a distance of nearly one hundred miles from the volcano.

The assessed value of property in Chicago is $102,248,644, real estate $140,857,040; personal $51,302,604. Last year, the total valuation was less than $84,000,000.

PERSONAL.

—The *Minerve*, the Canada paper which during the Surratt trial attacked one of the witnesses, Dr. McMillan, the surgeon of the ship in which Surratt sailed to England, has retracted. It says it was misled by the Rev. Mr. Boucher, the Roman Catholic priest, with whom Surratt stayed. While Justice is done to the witness, the priest is placed in an awkward attitude.

—The suggestion is abroad that Mrs. Lincoln is insane. It is charitable to believe that she is.

—Colonel Walter Miller, M. P., of England, is examining the Canadian institutions, and will soon make a tour through the United States.

—Gen. Lewis Wallace and his wife, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, have been lately devoting themselves to literature. The November number of *Harper's Magazine* is to contain an article by each; the lady writing the "Confession of a Weak-Minded Woman," giving her very interesting adventures in trying to get a poem published, and the General writes and illustrates an article on the Mexican silver mines, which he pre-empted a year or so ago in Northern Mexico, but which he has not been able, as yet, to work.

—At a London dinner table, Mr. Hepworth Dixon's accounts of Mormonism and Spiritualism in America were alluded to, when Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York, who was present, retorted very justly that Utah was a sort of Botany Bay of Christian Europe, and that Mormonism lives by immigration from England. His English listeners were fairly discomfited.

—Matilda Heron (Mrs. Stoepel) is living quietly in New York, and has no intention, it is said, of filling engagements this season.

—A Richmond letter says: Stewart, of New York, has ingratiated himself into the graces of the Southern merchants to a remarkable degree. He sends an immense quantity of goods to that city. His name is in everybody's mouth, and his reputation causes his goods to find a ready market.

—A Lowell correspondent of the *Herald* says: The fact that a party of seven young ladies from this vicinity (three of them connected with our first families in this city) are soon to leave the country, unaccompanied, for Europe, where they design spending the winter, is creating considerable gossip in fashionable circles. They are to leave October 19th on their trans-Atlantic journey, and intend taking up their temporary abode in Germany, where they will pursue their studies.

—The manager of the National Theater in Cincinnati has declined to make an engagement with Ristori this season. He has made a financial mistake, unless the play-going public there prefer burnt cork to dramatic excellence.

—The death is announced in the parish of St. Martin, Colchester, England, of Mrs. Ann Rumsey, widow, in her one hundred and fourth year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who was massacred by the natives of Owhylee, in the South Sea Islands.

—The rumor is rife that Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie is to reappear upon the boards next spring.

—It is reported that Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of Philadelphia, has been tendered the vacant rectorship of Grace Church New York. The salary is a handsome one, and the parish one of the most influential in the city.

—Green-room gossip at New York, says that Edwin Forrest is soon to marry the young actress, Miss Lillie, as the play-bills style her, who has been supporting him at the Broadway. She is 20 and the tragedian over 60. She was left an orphan, and Forrest took her as an infant, and reared her. He adopted her at first as his daughter, but as his and her affections changed in character, he is to make her his wife.

EXTENSIVE purchases of land continue to be made in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia. There have recently been discovered in the former State, near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, about sixteen miles from Washington, large deposits of animal and shell marl, alleged to be of great value as a fertilizer. Extensive preparations have already been made to supply the market in the neighborhood. The remains of immense sea turtle, &c., have been exhumed, together with vast quantities of shells of a hitherto rare and comparatively unknown species.

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The Savannah *News* says: "The steamer Dictator, from Florida, has left in this city for exhibition for a time, a manatee, or sea cow, which was lately captured at the mouth of the St. Lucie River, Florida, for the Zoological Gardens at London. Without going too minutely into particulars, let it suffice to say that the sea cow is neither cow nor fish, but partakes of the character of both. It is an inhabitant of the mouths of a few Southern rivers, and is found in the Amazon, Orinoco and Oyapoo rivers. The manatee now here is the only one on exhibition in the world.

LADIES should understand ladies' muslin dresses can be rendered unflammable at a small expense. Either of three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—can be mixed in the starch, and at the cost of two cents a dress. Deaths from burned garments can be rendered impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to these agents can, if they burn at all, only smoulder; and in no case can they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner in which so many fatal accidents have occurred to the fair wearers of crinoline.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, the great blood purifiers, acting gently on the liver, immediately cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, and all disorders of the Liver and Bowels.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Erysipelas—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of Erysipelas, King's Evil, Ring Worm, Scurvy, Scrofulous Eruptions, and all Inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will by their detergent and purifying properties effect a radical cure in the blood and system. Sold by all Druggists.

BOSTON PERSIAN INSTITUTION AND MASSAGE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

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Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

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THE RAIN.

Discourse Delivered by Alexander Clark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Sabbath Evening, October 13, 1867.

The pastor of the First Methodist Church on Fifth street, is engaged in a series of evening discourses on "Gospel Themes in Nature's Elements," such as the Dew, The Light, The Rain, The Hail, the Rainbow, The Snow, &c. The services are attended by very large and appreciative audiences. Last night the Congregation took in order was The Rain. We give a pretty full report of the sermon below:

TEXT—"For as the rain cometh down from heaven and watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I send it."—Isaiah LV: 10, 11.

The ocean, boundless and unfailing, is the fountain of all rains. Salt, stormy and treacherous, yet it is of vaster value to men than if its channels were filled with ingots of gold. Foaming and restless for ever, yet it is a far more faithful friend and benefactor than any of the solid materialities of the earth. It is the inexhaustible storehouse of man's nourishment. It regulates the temperature of all lands. It rolls its billows day and night to cool, to warm, to purify and fructify the dusty ground on which we dwell. Our bread comes up out of the sea. Our clothes come up out of the sea. Our fruits grow and ripen from a power sent up out of the sea. God's commissioned minister to man it is, anticipating and meeting the wants of a living world.

What an interesting study is the formation of a rain-cloud! Without any visible pillars of support it rests in grandeur across the sky, dense and heavy with a reservoir of water lifted from the sea. In due time, the wisdom of God broadcasts the showers so gently and refreshingly as to receive a welcome from the tenderest grass and tiniest flower far below. There is never an accident in the economy of nature that leaves a cloud asunder, and empties its fullness down in cataracts to drown and to destroy.

O, the blessed water! It smiles in its mountain sources; it chatters and prattles in the little brooks; it laughs out loud and heartily in river rapids; it sings its dispasons in the sea. Thence it ascends the heavens again, purified and glorified, to accept new errands of blessing to the ever craving earth. This self regulating process of evaporation and condensation has existed from the creation of the world. The earth's life, unlike that of animals, is continued by aerial instead of arterial circulation. The fountain-springs are without. The sun exhales the vapor from the earth, the atmosphere receives and sustains it, the clouds become the sailing vessels of transportation, and it is distributed by the Divine manner ex, actly attuned to the irrigation of the soil and the watering of vegetation. Thus the whole earth is perpetually refreshed, and enabled to sustain its fruitful growths. The fountains are fed out of heaven; the brooks and rivers are replenished; and the ground of all continents is made ready for the husbandman of the farmer. By this simple process of making rain, and sending it free and widecast over the earth, God performs a work which underlies all possibilities for bread and drink and every life. He provides the seed for the sower, prepares the ground upon which it rests and takes root, and provides the agencies by which it swells, and springs, and grows, and blossoms, and matures, and which fill into bread. Unless the Omnipotent Hand were opened day and night, and all the year, the husbandman would be useless and vain.

How bountiful and yet how precious is the water! Think of the weary man, faint and dying, overcoming the plain, panting mountains beneath a sweltering sun, until fatigue fevers his blood and dries his flesh, quenching pain to consciousness, and to near his parch, ing fearful carriage, until, at last, unable to stand, he falls down beside what was always a cool meadow brook, but is now a crimson stream, red with human gore, and there in awful thirst he dies. Drink or drink of that! How would the famishing soldier spare a cup of cold water to weep, sparkling water, such as he hasoften dreamed of—poor fellow—only strained of, gurgling from the orchard-spring at home!

Now, in the country in a time of drought, when wells were empty and springs were dry—when the heavens seemed as brass—when the blades and leaves were curled and withered in the sun—when the soil was scorched to a crust of ashes—when the cattle went down instinctively to the valleys and passed among the hot pebbles for drink—when every plant and shrub, wild, bowed head, drooping and waiting for rain! And did you watch the distant cloud rising, the air freshening, the sky low and overspreading and enlarging and darkening and coming at God's command, until it shadowed the whole half circle of your horizon? And did you listen to the solo-prelude of the minute singing on the leaves, and falling dashing in full drops, and then the full storm in the crystal currents coaled the air! What a clapping of hands for very amazing joy! What a rich baptism from the rainbowed fountains of the Lord! The upturned cups of the garden flowers were filled to bubbling over. The pebbly-bottomed bowl of the brooks was overflowing with running water. The drooping plants lifted up their heads, for in bowing they had received a blessing for their crown, and rejoiced and waved their shining spears in homage to the rain. The orchards and fields revived and shined as the harvests of heaven was borne in fragrance and freshness through all the summer air. Blessed rain! Sent direct by the hand of Omnipotence from the sea, borne landward by his breath, held heavy with the fruitful soil for an hour, and diffused in health-giving wealth-giving showers, and then cleansing away down upon earth. Even the little birds, sons and daughters of Providence are they! and in the boughs, regalia of red, white and blue, caroling new pass words every morning—even the little birds that sip water from the pendent leaf-cups of the trees, turn up their tiny throats toward God with every delicious swallow, as if they knew that God is Merciful. Then why should not we, immortal beings, see our Father in His gifts, and be grateful for the ever flowing blessedness that fall upon us out of His broad and high, though sometimes clouded, firmament of Good?

But in the natural world we have seen a wise adaptation of agencies to produce beneficial results, as already shown in the laws of the Dew and the Light. The same instruction is drawn from the Rain, and, in the solid sea, in many other processes in nature. The material universe is full of agents, co-operative, each in its own proper sphere, with every other, in fulfilling the infinite design.

The sun's beams animate the earth, quicken its vegetation, and by their heat lead upward in the influence of prevailing winds, a power which distills the rain, and brings it in the seasons and proportions. The sun lifts the water as vapor from the ocean's broad basin, distributes it among the appropriate ranges of the atmosphere, collects it in clouds, and moves it by winds to regions more remote, up to elevations of temperature where it chills and condenses into drops, and thence it is scattered by the law of gravitation as rain upon the gathering ground.

Now, these illustrations of our Father's goodness and care we should recognize about us in nature's world. They are legitimate lessons of wisdom to fall upon the listening ear, and sink into the heart, merely because some conservative Christian may, in his blindness, pronounce them sensational subjects. All the works of God are worthy of our attention. To investigate the component parts of a single flower around around is well and good to better thought of God and greater faith in His protection. From those studies we may learn to read many special Providences; and from the lessons of Nature and Providence, we are persuaded that in the moral world, God is equally the source of all good influences—that his word is the avenue through which his mercies flow free and pure and plenteous to all the world. "For as the rain cometh down and the snow from Heaven, so shall my word be," saith the Lord by the lips of the prophet. "It shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

The 14th proclaimed by the Prophet concerning Jesus's advent is about to be fulfilled, and the methods, monarchies and monopolies of men—as are the proportion and distribution of the rain. The truth comes from a fountain so vast and deep that the whole ocean, in comparison, is but as a drop, an atom, a lots of invisible mist. The grand fact of a Christ, His birth, His life, His death, His suffering, His resurrection, His ascension, His intercession, and the consequent universal extension of His kingdom, and the dissemination of all the sanctified doctrines of salvation—these great facts are all associated with the word that cometh down from heaven. These are the eternal truths which permeate the whole seat of of revelation, binding together all history, all literature, all science, and all art in beautiful proportions. The Gospel of Jesus Christ comes to earth as good tidings of great joy to all people. It comes with a purpose and a power, as the rain comes. It comes free and impartial and broadcast, as the rain comes. It comes to cheer and nurture and bless, as the rain comes. It comes to search the hearts, to open the fountains of repentance, to bring the harvests, and to sweeten the fruits in humanity's great garden, as the rain comes. And like the rain, with the resistless law of gravitation behind it, so the word of truth comes with the Omnipotent "shall accomplish" behind it, as it reaches the ears and hearts of the people.

The farmer does not order ten thousand buckets added to his list of agricultural implements, so that water may be carried from adjacent wells and rivers to moisten his planted seeds. He depends on the invisible agencies of the natural world to lift the water from the distant ocean to the interior. He trusts God to scatter the gladdening drops upon his furrowed corn and harrowed wheat. So man can cultivate his farm without faith in the higher powers. And what is it with the man who cultivates his own heart. He feels that he must grow in grace and in the knowledge. But he can not comfort himself with the ten thousand shallow compliments dipped out of the wells and currents of society, however bright and sparkling. Such refreshings are artificial and easily dried away. The heart intuitively expects something out of the pure regions above. It looks beyond the forms, and ceremonials—beyond all sect-patented philosophies and confessions—beyond all systems of moral policy and bodily performance—up to the heavens of ampler revelation—up to the infinite sources of all growth and glory. The heart thus asks in the eternal power that created to renew and redeem, but in treats in mercy. It looks up to searchingly to the Will Divine, and expects that all its thirstings for the gracious I am shall and must be supplied. It meets the heavenly word with an amen and a welcome, and opens its inmost recesses to the reviving power. In such a heart, as in the heart of a rose flower will rain, the blessed word falls to restore and glorify; and as the perfected rose brings odor from the reviving flower-rain, so a soul that receives the word of truth is made to offer its incense of praise for the mercy.

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God's communications have been divinely given to men. There has been a direct and personal interview, and a current understanding of His own words on this subject. Of this Sinai's mountain still stands an unchangeable witness. The Bible, adapted to fallen man, was written on two tables of stone and revealed to this world through Moses. That cloud, awful, dark and thunderous, which enshrouded the summit of the mountain ages and thousands of years ago, was symbolical with benediction in disguise, such as the spiritual world most needed then, and ever more thirsts to receive. God inspired holy men of old with clear perceptions of His truth, and they had no difficulty in knowing His will, and to us they come as the words of eternal authority. The prophets, priests and kings—the wise, all instruction, guidance, counsel, admonition, joy and hope, says, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light to my word." "Order my steps in thy word." "By the word of my lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer." "Quicken me according to thy word." "I hope in thy word."

This word is reaching the wide world by varied methods of communication. The power that diffuses dew, rather than rain, is operating in the spiritual world. The very dust and forms and distributes the taught to many nations, and the vegetable, the animal and mineral kingdoms. Bibles, and the varied forms of the promulgations are now more or less in all lands, are being, upon all the word, until it shall come as the rain. The Bible illustrations of the gathering and care we should recognize about us in nature's world. They are legitimate lessons of wisdom to fall upon the listening ear, and sink into the heart, merely because some conservative Christian may, in his blindness, pronounce them sensational subjects. All the works of God are worthy of our attention. To investigate the component parts of a single flower around around is well and good to better thought of God and greater faith in His protection. From those studies we may learn to read many special Providences; and from the lessons of Nature and Providence, we are persuaded that in the moral world, God is equally the source of all good influences—that his word is the avenue through which his mercies flow free and pure and plenteous to all the world. "For as the rain cometh down and the snow from Heaven, so shall my word be," saith the Lord by the lips of the prophet. "It shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

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